

APPARATUS FOR AND METHOD OF DETECTING DEFOCUS ERROR SIGNAL FOR
OPTICAL PICKUP AND APPARATUS FOR AND METHOD OF DETECTING SEEK
DIRECTION

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims the benefit of Korean Application No. 2000-60030 filed October 12, 2000, in the Korean Patent Office, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention relates to an apparatus for and a method of detecting a defocus error signal for an optical pickup and an apparatus for and a method of detecting a seek direction of a recording medium having a land/groove structure adopting the same.

2. Description of the Related Art

[0003] For a recording medium of a next generation DVD family, that is, a recording medium requiring higher density recording than a recording medium of a DVD family, where information is recorded by being defocused, an effect of defocusing is much greater than other existing recording media which use a red laser beam. Thus, a method of compensating for defocusing is needed.

[0004] To accommodate high density recording, where a short wavelength light within a blue wavelength range (for example, 420 nm or less) and an objective lens having a numerical aperture (NA) greater than 0.6 are used, the depth of focus of an incident beam is shallow so that a margin for defocus is reduced. Accordingly, a small amount of defocus may be a problem in recording. For a recording medium of the next generation DVD (a so-called HD-DVD) family, a light source for emitting light having a wavelength shorter than a red wavelength and an objective lens having an NA of 0.6 or more are expected to be used.

[0005] FIG. 1 shows a change in intensity of a light spot formed on a recording medium according to defocus. In FIG. 1, the horizontal axis denotes defocus and the vertical axis denotes normalized beam peak intensity. As defocus increases, the intensity of an incident beam having a 400 nm wavelength and an 0.65 NA sharply decreases relative to the intensity of an incident beam having a 650 nm wavelength and an 0.60 NA. Where

recording is performed under these conditions, a mark having a desired length and width cannot be recorded. For incident beams having the same wavelength, as the NA increases, the intensity an incident beam is reduced according to defocus.

[0006] FIG. 2 shows a change in size of a light spot formed on a recording medium according to defocus. In FIG. 2, the horizontal axis denotes defocus and the vertical axis denotes light spot size ratio. As defocus increases, the spot size of a beam having a 400 nm wavelength increases more rapidly than a spot size of a beam having a 650 nm wavelength. Although the light beams have the same wavelength, as the NA increases, the spot size increases.

[0007] As well known in the field to which the present invention pertains, where a recording medium in a DVD family is recorded by using an objective lens having a 0.6 NA and a light beam having a 650 nm wavelength, control of defocus of about 230 nm is needed. However, for example, where a recording medium of a next generation DVD family is recorded by using a blue beam and an objective lens having a 0.85 NA, defocus should be controlled within tens of nanometers.

[0008] Thus, to finely control defocus within tens of nanometers where recording is performed with respect to the next generation DVD family, a defocus error signal, which is not affected by a tilt of a recording medium relative to an objective lens, detrack, and a shift of the objective lens needs to be detected.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0009] To satisfy the above needs, it is an object of the present invention to provide an apparatus for and method of accurately detecting a defocus error signal which is minimally affected by a tilt of a recording medium, detrack, and a shift of an objective lens.

[0010] It is another object of the present invention to provide an apparatus having a simple structure for and a simple method of detecting a seek direction of a recording medium of a land/groove structure.

[0011] Additional objects and advantages of the invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows, and, in part, will be obvious from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

direction corresponding to a radial direction of the recording medium, detecting a defocus error signal by subtracting a sum signal of the first and fourth detection signals and a sum signal of the second and third detection signals, detecting a push-pull tracking error signal by subtracting a sum signal of the first and second detection signals and a sum signal of the third and fourth detection signals, and generating a seek direction detection signal by comparing the defocus error signal and the push-pull tracking error signal.

[0016] In the present invention, the recording medium may be a DVD-RAM disc or a land/groove type next generation DVD-RAM disc.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0017] The above objects and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent by describing in detail an embodiment thereof with reference to the attached drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a graph indicating a change in intensity of a light spot formed on a recording medium according to defocus;

FIG. 2 is a graph indicating a change in size of a light spot formed on a recording medium according to defocus;

FIGS. 3A through 3E show distributions of intensity of a light spot according to a change in defocus formed on a land/groove type next generation DVD-RAM disc;

FIG. 4 illustrates an apparatus for detecting a defocus error signal for an optical pickup according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 5A through 5F are graphs indicating defocus error signals (**dFE**) output from the defocus error signal detecting apparatus of FIG. 4 in response to a light spot formed at a land according to radial tilt, tangential tilt, defocus, detrack, objective lens shift, and recording medium thickness change, respectively;

FIGS. 6A through 6F are graphs indicating defocus error signals (**dFE**) output from the defocus error signal detecting apparatus of FIG. 4 in response to a light spot formed at a groove according to radial tilt, tangential tilt, defocus, detrack, objective lens shift, and recording medium thickness change, respectively;

FIG. 7 illustrates a seek direction detecting apparatus adopting the defocus error signal detecting apparatus according to the present invention;

FIG. 8A is a graph showing sum signals S1 and S2 detected by the seek direction detecting apparatus of FIG. 7 where defocus is not generated at a light spot formed on a recording medium;

FIG. 8B is a graph showing a defocus error signal **dFE** and a push-pull tracking error signal **TEpp** detected by the seek direction detecting apparatus of FIG. 7 where defocus is not generated at a light spot formed on the recording medium;

FIG. 9A is a graph showing sum signals S1 and S2 detected by the seek direction detecting apparatus of FIG. 7 where defocus of $-0.5\ \mu\text{m}$ is included in a light spot formed on a recording medium;

FIG. 9B is a graph showing a defocus error signal **dFE** and a push-pull tracking error signal **TEpp** detected by the seek direction detecting apparatus of FIG. 7 where defocus of $-0.5\ \mu\text{m}$ is included in a light spot formed on the recording medium;

FIG. 10A is a graph showing sum signals S1 and S2 detected by the seek direction detecting apparatus of FIG. 7 where defocus of $+0.5\ \mu\text{m}$ is included in a light spot formed on a recording medium;

FIG. 10B is a graph showing a defocus error signal **dFE** and a push-pull tracking error signal **TEpp** detected by the seek direction detecting apparatus of FIG. 7 where defocus of $+0.5\ \mu\text{m}$ is included in a light spot formed on a recording medium;

FIG. 11 is a graph showing a push-pull tracking error signal **TEpp** and a defocus error signal **dFE** detected by the seek direction detecting apparatus of FIG. 7 where a light spot which is defocused by 10 - 15% seeks inwardly in a radial direction of a recording medium;

FIG. 12 is a graph showing a push-pull tracking error signal **TEpp** and a defocus error signal **dFE** detected by the seek direction detecting apparatus of FIG. 7 where a light spot which is defocused by 10 - 15% seeks outwardly in a radial direction of a recording medium; and

FIG. 13 is a graph showing a peak-to-peak value of a push-pull tracking error signal **TEpp** and a defocus error signal **dFE** detected by the seek direction detecting apparatus of FIG. 7 in an off track state.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0018] Reference will now be made in detail to the present embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout.

[0019] FIGS. 3A through 3E show distributions of intensity of light spots having a 400 nm wavelength (λ) according to an amount of defocus where the light spots are formed by using an objective lens having a 0.65 NA on a land/groove type next generation DVD-RAM disc having a track pitch of 0.34 nm and a groove depth of $\lambda/6$. In FIGS. 3A through 3E, the horizontal direction and the vertical direction signify a radial direction and a tangential direction of a recording medium, respectively. As shown in FIGS. 3A through 3B, light spot intensity varies between a central portion and a peripheral portion of the light spot in a radial direction on a next generation DVD-RAM disc according to the amount of defocus. The intensity variation is approximately opposite with respect to a (+) defocus and a (-) defocus.

[0020] A characteristic feature of the present invention is that a defocus error signal is detected considering the change in distribution of the intensity of a light spot reflected/diffracted by a recording medium according to the direction of defocus as shown in FIGS. 3A through 3E, and that a seek direction is detected with respect to a land/groove type recording medium by using the detected defocus error signal.

[0021] That is, in the present invention, the defocus error signal is detected by dividing light reflected/diffracted by the recording medium and passing through an objective lens into first, second and third light regions. The light is divided in a direction corresponding to the radial direction. The defocus error signal is generated by subtracting a sum signal of signals detected from the first and third light regions and a signal detected from the second light region.

[0022] Referring to FIG. 4, a defocus error signal detecting apparatus according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention comprises a photodetector 10 having first, second and third light receiving regions A, B and C separately arranged in a direction R corresponding to the radial direction of a recording medium (not shown), and a subtractor 30 which subtracts a sum signal (a+c) of signals a and c detected from the light receiving regions A and C and a signal b detected from the second light receiving region B and outputs a defocus error signal dFE.

[0023] Assuming that the direction of an information stream recorded on a recording medium is a tangential direction, a radial direction is perpendicular to the tangential direction.

[0024] Each of the first, second and third light receiving regions A, B and C of the photodetector 10 is narrow in a direction R corresponding to the radial direction and wide in a direction T corresponding to the tangential direction. The light reflected/diffracted by the recording medium and incident on the first, second and third light receiving regions A, B and C independently undergoes a photoelectric conversion and the first, second and third detection signals a, b and c are output.

[0025] The photodetector 10 may be divided into eight sections as indicated by dotted lines shown in FIG. 4, so that the photodetector 10 may be used as a photodetector for detecting information signals recorded on the recording medium. The A and C sections are each subdivided in the tangential direction into two sections and the B section is subdivided in both the radial and tangential directions into four sections. The defocus error signal detecting apparatus according to the present invention is simplified by using a photodetector suitable for detecting information signals of an optical pickup and a main beam irradiated on the recording medium for recording/reproduction.

[0026] The defocus error detecting apparatus detects the defocus error signal **dFE** sufficiently considering a change in distribution of intensity according to defocus of a light spot formed on the recording medium. Thus, an accurate defocus detection is accomplished without being affected by radial tilt, tangential tilt, detrack, and objective lens shift. Further, the defocus error signal **dFE** indicates a change in thickness of the recording medium where no defocus is generated in the optical pickup adopting the defocus error signal detecting apparatus.

[0027] Thus, by using the defocus error signal detecting apparatus of the present invention, defocus and a change in thickness are detected with respect to a next generation DVD-RAM disc of a land/groove type which requires a fine defocus control. Therefore, where the defocus error signal apparatus of the present invention is adopted, defocus is finely controlled and an error according to a change in thickness of a recording medium may be corrected.

[0028] FIGS. 5A through 5F are graphs showing the defocus error signals **dFE** detected by the defocus error signal detecting apparatus according to the present invention where a light spot is formed on a land of a land/groove type recording medium. FIGS. 6A through 6F are graphs showing the defocus error signals **dFE** detected by the defocus error signal

detecting apparatus according to the present invention where a light spot is formed on a groove of a land/groove type recording medium.

[0029] FIG. 5A through 6F show examples where light having a wavelength λ of 400 nm is focused by an objective lens having an NA of 0.65 and forms a light spot on a land/groove type next generation DVD-RAM disc having a track pitch of $0.34\ \mu\text{m}$ and a groove depth of $\lambda/6$, and light reflected from the DVD-RAM disc is detected by the defocus error signal detecting apparatus according to the present invention.

[0030] FIGS. 5A through 5E show the defocus error signal **dFE** output from the defocus error signal detecting apparatus of FIG. 4 in response to a light spot formed at a land according to radial tilt, tangential tilt, defocus, detrack and objective lens shift, respectively. Likewise, FIGS. 6A through 6E show the defocus error signal **dFE** output from the defocus error signal detecting apparatus of FIG. 4 in response to a light spot formed at a groove according to radial tilt, tangential tilt, defocus, detrack and objective lens shift, respectively.

[0031] FIGS. 5F and 6F show a change of the defocus error signal **dFE** output from the defocus error signal detecting apparatus of FIG. 4 according to a change in thickness of a recording medium in a land area and a groove area, respectively. In FIGS. 5D and 6D, values of detrack in a horizontal axis are indicated in percentage (%) of a degree of detrack with respect to a track pitch. In FIGS. 5F and 6F, a change in thickness with respect to a reference thickness (for example, 0.4 mm) of a recording medium is indicated in percentage (%).

[0032] As shown in FIGS. 5C and 6C, the slope of the defocus error signal **dFE** according to an amount of defocus is opposite for a land and a groove; and, as shown in FIGS. 5F and 6F, the slope of the defocus error signal **dFE** as a function of recording thickness medium change is also opposite for a land and a groove. Further, as can be seen from FIGS. 5A through 5F and 6A through 6F, the defocus error signal **dFE** is sensitive only to generation of defocus and a change in thickness of a recording medium and is minimally affected by radial tilt, tangential tilt, detrack and objective lens shift. In FIGS. 5C, 5F, 6C and 6F, the defocus error signal **dFE** has some offset and the offset is removable by adjusting a split ratio of the first through third light receiving regions A, B and C.

[0033] Thus, by using the defocus error signal detecting apparatus according to the present invention, defocus is accurately detected to finely control defocus where information

is recorded on or reproduced from a recording medium such as a next generation DVD-RAM disc having a land/groove structure.

[0034] The detected defocus error signal **dFE** is used to adjust defocus such that the defocus error signal **dFE** equals zero (**dFE**=0) in an on-track state and a peak-to-peak value of the defocus error signal **dFE** becomes a minimum in an off-track state. That is, the defocus error signal detecting apparatus is used to detect the amount of defocus existing on a focus loop and to adjust an optical system so that defocus is minimized. In an on-track state, a point where defocus is minimized is a DC level of a peak-to-peak value of the defocus error signal **dFE** detected in an off-track state or a value assigned by a system which includes the defocus error signal detection apparatus. In an off-track state, a point where defocus is minimized is a point where a peak-to-peak value of the defocus error signal **dFE** is minimum.

[0035] Since a change in thickness of a recording medium is precisely and accurately detectable, an error according to a change in thickness of the recording medium may be finely corrected. As shown in FIGS. 5F and 6F, a change of 5% is readily detectable.

[0036] The defocus error signal detecting apparatus described with reference to FIG. 4 is suitable where the photodetector 10 is installed at an exit pupil of an objective lens. Where an optical device such as a lens and/or a holographic optical element affecting distribution of intensity of light reflected/diffracted by the recording medium is inserted between the objective lens and the photodetector 10, the defocus error signal detecting apparatus according to the present invention comprises a photodetector which is modified corresponding to a change in distribution of intensity of light caused by the inserted optical device. Accordingly, the defocus error signal detecting apparatus comprises a signal processor having a modified structure for detecting a defocus error signal. However, the structure of such a signal processor is also one which subtracts a sum signal of the first and second detection signals and a second detection signal from the first through third detection signals detected by dividing light reflected/diffracted by the recording medium and passing through the objective lens into the first through third light regions in a direction R corresponding to a radial direction.

[0037] According to the present invention, a seek direction is detected by using a detected defocus error signal. That is, light defocused by a predetermined amount by defocusing an objective lens (not shown) of an optical pickup is irradiated on a recording medium having a

land/groove structure, for example, a next generation DVD-RAM disc. Light reflected/diffracted by the recording medium and passing through the objective lens is detected by being divided into first through fourth light regions in a direction corresponding to a radial direction of the recording medium. First through fourth detection signals are detected from the first through fourth light regions, respectively. A sum signal of the first and fourth detection signals and a sum signal of the second and third signals are subtracted to detect the defocus error signal **dFE**. A push-pull tracking error signal **TEpp** is detected by subtracting a sum signal of the first and second detection signals and a sum signal of the third and fourth signals. Finally, a seek direction is detected by comparing the defocus error signal **dFE** and the push-pull tracking error signal **TEpp**.

[0038] Referring to FIG. 7, a seek direction detecting apparatus according to the present invention comprises a photodetector 50 having first through fourth light receiving regions A, B1, B2 and C which are arranged in a direction R corresponding to a radial direction of a recording medium having a land/groove structure. A signal processor 60 detects a seek direction from detection signals from the first through fourth light receiving regions A, B1, B2 and C. The seek direction detecting apparatus is operated in a state in which a predetermined amount of defocus is generated to a light spot formed on the recording medium.

[0039] The first through fourth light receiving regions A, B1, B2 and C of the photodetector 50 each independently perform photoelectric conversion with respect to light incident thereon and output first, second, third and fourth detection signals a, b1, b2 and c. The first and fourth light receiving regions A and C of the photodetector 50 are substantially the same as the first and third light receiving regions A and C of the photodetector 10 of FIG. 4. The second and third light receiving regions B1 and B2 of the photodetector 50 correspond to the second light receiving region B of the photodetector 10 of FIG. 4 where the light receiving region B of FIG. 4 is divided into two sections in the direction R corresponding to the radial direction of the recording medium, the divided sections corresponding to the second and third receiving regions B1 and B2.

[0040] Thus, the photodetector 50 is preferably an octal structure where the first through fourth light receiving regions A, B1, B2 and C are divided as illustrated by a dotted line in a direction T corresponding to a tangential direction of the recording medium, as shown in FIG. 7, so that the photodetector 50 has eight sections. The seek direction detecting

apparatus according to the present invention uses a photodetector which detects information signals of a optical pickup and a main light irradiated to a recording medium for recording/reproduction.

[0041] The signal processor 60 includes a first subtractor 70 which subtracts a sum signal $(a+b1)$ of the first and second detection signals a and $b1$ and a sum signal $(b2+c)$ of the third and fourth detection signals $b2$ and C and outputs a push-pull tracking error signal **TEpp**, a second subtractor 80 which subtracts a sum signal $(S1=a+c)$ of the first and fourth detection signals a and c and a sum signal $(S2=b1+b2)$ of the second and third detection signals $b1$ and $b2$ and outputs a defocus error signal **dFE**, and a comparison and determination portion 90 which compares the push-pull tracking error signal **TEpp** and the defocus error signal **dFE** to generate a seek direction detection signal.

[0042] Since the defocus error signal **dFE** includes a DC level (offset), the comparison and determination portion 90 removes a DC component by AC coupling the defocus error signal **dFE**, binarizes the AC-coupled defocus error signal **dFE** with respect to a central value thereof or a predetermined DC value, and compares the binarized push-pull tracking error signal **TEpp** and the binarized defocus error signal **dFE** to generate the seek direction detection signal.

[0043] The seek direction detecting apparatus described with reference to FIG. 7, is suitable where the photodetector 50 is installed at the exit pupil of an objective lens (not shown). Where an optical device such as a lens and/or a holographic optical element affecting the distribution of intensity of light reflected/diffracted by the recording medium is inserted between the objective lens and the photodetector 50, the seek direction detecting apparatus comprises a photodetector having a structure modified to correspond to a change in distribution of intensity of light caused by the inserted optical device. Where an optical device affecting the distribution of intensity of light is inserted between the objective lens and the photodetector 50, the signal processor 60 also detects a seek direction by comparing the detected defocus error signal **dFE** and the push-pull tracking error signal **TEpp**.

[0044] In the seek direction detecting apparatus the sum signals $S1$ and $S2$, the push-pull tracking error signal **TEpp**, and the defocus error signal **dFE** according to a degree of defocus included in a light spot formed on a recording medium in an off-track state are shown in FIGS. 8A through 10B.

[0045] Referring to FIGS. 8A and 8B, where defocus is not generated to a light spot formed on a recording medium, the sum signals S1 and S2 and the defocus error signal **dFE** do not significantly vary with respect to a seek (a track seek) in a radial direction of the light spot. Alternating symbols L and G indicate the radial direction.

[0046] Referring to FIG. 9A, where defocus of $-0.5 \mu\text{m}$ is included in a light spot formed on a recording medium, the sum signals S1 and S2 vary as the light spot moves along the radial direction. A difference between the values of the sum signals S1 and S2 becomes greater at a land L and relatively small at a groove G. The defocus error signal **dFE** obtained by subtracting the sum signals S1 and S2, as shown in FIG. 9B, varies as the light spot moves along the radial direction so that a difference between S1 and S2 becomes maximum at the lands L and minimum at the grooves G. The defocus error signal **dFE** maintains a phase difference of about $+90^\circ$ or -90° with respect to the push-pull tracking error signal **TEpp**.

[0047] Referring to FIG. 10A, where defocus of $+0.5 \mu\text{m}$ is included in a light spot formed on a recording medium, the sum signals S1 and S2 vary as the light spot moves along the radial direction. A difference between the sum signals S1 and S2 is greater at the grooves G than at the lands L, in contrast with FIG. 9A. As shown in FIG. 10B, the defocus error signal **dFE** obtained by subtracting the sum signals S1 and S2 becomes a minimum at the lands L and a maximum at the grooves G, as the light spot moves along the radial direction, in contrast with FIG. 9B. Also, the defocus error signal **dFE** maintains a phase difference of about $+90^\circ$ or -90° with respect to the push-pull tracking error signal **TEpp**.

[0048] As shown in FIGS. 8A through 10B, the defocus error signal **dFE** indicating the maximum or minimum values at the lands L and the grooves G according to the amount and direction of defocus included in a light spot is detected. Also, a phase difference of about $+90^\circ$ or -90° exists between the defocus error signal **dFE** and the push-pull tracking error signal **TEpp**. Thus, a comparison between the defocus error signal **dFE** and the push-pull tracking error signal **TEpp** is readily obtained.

[0049] FIGS. 11 and 12 are graphs showing the push-pull tracking error signal **TEpp** and the defocus error signal **dFE** output from the first and second subtractors 70 and 80, respectively, where a light spot including a 10 - 15% defocus seeks inwardly and outwardly, respectively, along the radial direction of a recording medium. A horizontal axis interval XTp is obtained by normalizing a track pitch Tp which is a distance between the center of a land

and the center of a groove. In FIGS. 11 and 12, the values indicated along the horizontal direction signify distances corresponding to multiples of the track pitch T_p . For example, where a point "0" in the horizontal axis indicates the center of a groove, a point "1" indicates the center of a land which is the next track.

[0050] As shown in FIGS. 11 and 12, the push-pull tracking error signal **TEpp** and the defocus error signal **dFE** maintain a phase difference of $+90^\circ$ or -90° according to the direction of seek. FIGS. 11 and 12 show the push-pull tracking error signal **TEpp** and the defocus error signal **dFE** when defocus of about 10-15% is applied to a light spot. A value of the defocus error signal **dFE** becomes about 50% of a tracking error signal **TEpp0** in a normal state where there is no defocus while the push-pull tracking error signal **TEpp** becomes about 74% of the tracking error signal **TEpp0** in the normal state.

[0051] FIG. 13 shows the push-pull tracking error signal **TEpp** and the defocus error signal **dFE** according to defocus. As shown in FIG. 13, the push-pull tracking error signal **TEpp** is minimally affected by defocus compared with a variation of the defocus error signal **dFE** according to defocus. In FIG. 13, **TEpp** is a peak-to-peak value of the tracking error signal detected in an off-track state and **dFE** is a peak-to-peak value of a defocus error signal according to defocus in the off-track state.

[0052] In the seek direction detecting apparatus according to the present invention, a predetermined amount of defocus is generated to a light spot formed on a recording medium. Then, the defocus error signal **dFE** and the push-pull tracking error signal **TEpp** are detected and compared so that a precise and accurate seek direction is detected.

[0053] Also, for example, where a seek is performed in a state in which $+0.5 \mu\text{m}$ defocus is applied as shown in FIG. 10B, the value of the defocus error signal **dFE** at a land position is detected to be less than where defocus is not applied (FIG. 8B) while the value of the defocus error signal **dFE** at a groove position is detected to be greater than where defocus is not applied. Where a seek is performed where defocus is applied in an opposite direction, i.e., $-0.5 \mu\text{m}$ (FIG. 9A), opposite results are obtained. Thus, a land/groove is determined by using the defocus error signal **dFE** detected where a seek is performed in a state in which a predetermined amount of defocus is applied.

[0054] In summary the present invention may be applied to a recording medium having a land/groove structure of various specifications. For example, according to the present

invention, the defocus error signal **dFE** and/or seek direction are detected with respect to a DVD-RAM disc having a track pitch of $0.615\ \mu\text{m}$, for example, by using an objective lens having a 0.6 NA. As other examples, the present invention may be applied to a recording medium having a track pitch of $0.34\ \mu\text{m}$ using an objective lens having a 0.65 NA, and to a recording medium having a land/groove structure having a track pitch of $0.3\ \mu\text{m}$ or less using an objective lens having a 0.8 or more NA. That is, by using the present invention, the defocus error signal **dFE** and/or seek direction are detected with respect to a next generation DVD-RAM disc. Further, by using the present invention, a land/groove of a recording medium having a land/groove structure may be determined.

[0055] According to the present invention, a defocus error signal which sensitively changes with respect to a change in defocus and/or thickness of a recording medium is detected without being affected by a relative tilt of the recording medium with respect to an objective lens, detrack and a shift of the objective lens. Thus, by using the defocus error signal, defocus may be precisely controlled and a change in thickness of the recording medium may be detected.

[0056] Furthermore, where the defocus error signal and the push-pull tracking error signal according to the present invention are briefly compared in a state in which a predetermined amount of defocus is applied to a light spot, a seek direction of the recording medium having a land/groove structure may be detected. Also, a land/groove may be determined by using the defocus error signal detected in a state in which a predetermined amount of defocus is applied to a light spot.

[0057] Although a few embodiments of the present invention have been shown and described, it would be appreciated by those skilled in the art that changes may be made in these embodiments without departing from the principles and spirit of the invention, the scope of which is defined in the claims and their equivalents.